THE WEEKLY AMERICAN

LAW THAT BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR
DAY, or paper the size of the National
intelligencer. It will contain twenty-eight columns
forest interesting, racy matter; the latest saws up
to the day of publication; the speeches of Messus,
cott and Ellis on the trial of innocent men for
legest riot on the first day of June last—a day
harseterized by a Democrat as "Hloody Monday,"
name destined to figure in the history of these
mes, and to hand down to future generations the
ames of the getters up of the bloody drama, and to
oint them out as secret plotters against the peace
f society and against the lives and liberties of the
tizens of Washington.

Single subscribers \$2, Clubs \$1.50 per annum.

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Council, June 9, 1857.

Let. An humble acknowledgment to the Superione Being, for His proteoting care youchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their december of the liberties, the independence, and the union of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as be palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

8d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all state, Federal, and municipal offices or government framployment in preference to all others:

Size, Federal, and municipal effices or governine f employment, in preference to all others;
invertheless,

and Persons born of American parents residing
temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the
rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political
ation, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who
recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power,
or who recuses to recognise the Federal and State
constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount
to all other laws, as rules of political action.

5th. The unqualified recognition and mainterance of the reserved rights of the several States, and
to cultivation of harmony and fraternal good
will, between the citizens of the several States, and
to this end, non-interference by Congress with
questions appertaining solely to the individual
rates, and non-intervention by each State, with
the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the nativehorn and naturalized citizens of the United States,
permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to
frame their constitution and laws, and to rigulate
their demestic and social affairs in their own mode,
subject only to the provisions of the Federal Consitution, with the privilege of admission into the
Union whenever they have the requisite popula-

Union whenever they have the requisite popula-tion for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the form tion of the constitution, or in the enactment

tion of the constitution, or in the chartment of Laws for said Territory or State. 8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citi-zens of the United States to the right of suffrage,

zens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws or naturalization, naking a continued residence of two properties and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon over shores; but no interference with the vested right sof foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no intercerence with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

Free and thorough investigation into any

and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all have constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

18th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

Washington Branch Railroad. Washington Branch Railrond.
Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.
At 8,30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.
Express at 4,20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

ork. On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a m.; 3 and 5,15 p. m. On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5,15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For the South, via

range and Alexandria and the Virginia Central at 1 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Stages from Washington.
[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corne of Eighth and D streets.] For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave onday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 % a. m. For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, For Fort 1000ccs, and and 1000ccs, and

Saturday at 6% a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4% a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dersey's hotel, 7th street. The Mails.
First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.
Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 316

p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arriv

at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 Northwestern Mair closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m.,

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 0 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Loon Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardiown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

y at 2 p. m. vn Mail closes at 3 ½ p. m. and 9 p. m. Georgeown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and v p. and arrives at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Upper Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from S a. m. until S o'clock p. m. except as Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 s. m., and rom 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)
JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvatina avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New york with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

Connecting as above with the extreme East and West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orsteans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the sea-

cities.
stern Te' graph, Pennayivania Avenue, bei Sixth as i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug.
To Wheeling and intermediate points conng with all the Western and Northwestern

General Scott has problemed another "("sed," i

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

Of all disease, the first great cause Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT: When a CURE is guaranteed

WISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by acre, sickness, and particularly from glassic, injudincesly selected, to his superior Spectacles and chasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optome ter, and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glassies that greabsbluttly required will be furnished with practicing and astisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed, themselves of his id. IN ALL STAGES OF SECRET DISEASES. Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercuria! Rheumalism, Scrolula, Pains in the Bones and Autics, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the body of Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, spainted Fits, St. Vita's Dance, and all Diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organisms

ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,

Lyncasuac, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasse and from his observations and remarks, am corvinced that he is a skilful opticiau.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

In the experience of even two years, I have found

and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crysta-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would com mend him to those who, from age or other infirmity

nend him to those wno, more agreement artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simeins, M. D.

Sir: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticans recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased

with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improv-ing the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. O., Louisville, Ky.

egrees to the place to

Mr. J. TOBIAS.

St. Vita's Dauce, and all Diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Orsans of Power, General Weakness, Dinness of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the face, Fain in the back and head, remale irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long studing or obstituate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no siekness, and free from mercury or balsan. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the jaws of Death, many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned discuses had beed given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me ir promising to the afficted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption. Scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family, as a permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease, hastens the sufferer into rapid con-Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be ind gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, Circulars to be fad graffs, at his office, No. 512 Circulars to be fad graffs, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innunerable testimonials to be seen, and refer-ences given to many who have derived the greatest ease, and comfort from his glasses. Wilmington, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER. constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease, hastens the sufferer into rapid con-

BROOKLYN ORTROPARDIC INSTITUTION,

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the ficcus of the eye, both by hisoptical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Boyal Orthopsedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution. with the disease, hastens the sufferer into rapid con-sumption.

But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions and other affections of the Skin, Eyes, Throat and Lungs, entailing upon them a brief ex-istence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

istence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nervous System, rapidly wastes away that energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthy happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a permanent and speedy cure, can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vig rous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious sunters in the columns of the mybits print western the columns of the mybits print we can be suffered to reduce the columns of the mybits print we can be suffered as a cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious sunters in the columns of the mybits print we can be suffered to the columns of the mybits are the catalogues.

land, and Surgeon of the B. C. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor;)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a toc constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this artiple. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hestation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had over tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office." The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious snares in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers, that millions have their constitutions ruined by the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums vended as "Patent Medicines." I have carefully analyzed many of the so-called Patent Medicines and find that nearly all of them contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury, and a deadly poison, which, instead of curing the disease, disables the system for life.

Three-fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons who do not understand even the alphabet of the materia medica, and are equally as destinate of any knowledge of the human system, baving one object only in view, and that to make money regardless of consequences.

Irregulartities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions

remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by let susiness correspondence strictly confidential. ADDRESS

J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D.,

1131 Filbert St., Old No. 109. BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA.



FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tebias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS,

Of Department of State. PSTERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacle which I used, and found them of great assistant to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him it that he is aktiful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such hid.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Ster.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the lust eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 30 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a shorough extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Ch.rch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher. See for more testimonials, the Svening Star.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN. The anherither would invite strength to the lowing New Goods:
Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines, rich styles, extra cheap.
Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laine

2,500 yards Moyle's English Filing, and price 12% cents.
2,000 yards superior plaid and plain De Bages, at 12%, worth 18 cents.
1,500 yards righ new style figured De Laines, at 12%, righly worth 18 cents.
150 Ladies' white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usua

150 Ladies' white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usual price \$1.25.

A large tot of Ladies' fine white Linen Handker-chiefs, at \$5', 10, and 12', cents.

20 dozen Ladies' fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 cents, usual price 50 cents.

20 dozen Ladies' bemstiphed Linen Handkerchiefs, at 25, richly worth 31 cents.

Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 57', cents up.

Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great bareains. harch as parents designate, accompanied always by Teacher.
For Board and Tuition, including furnished Ro For Board and Tuition, necluding turnished Rooms Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholasti-year; payable half yearly in advance. For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C. Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq. CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars.

Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings.

cheap.
Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.
Black Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as am confident by se doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT, 349 Seventh street, third door below-the Northern Liberty Market

FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REmove to the west, offers the stock and fixtness
of his Cigar and Tebacoo Store for sale. This is
one, of the best stands in the city, being located on
Seventh street, and in its most business part. For
further particulars inquire at No. 308, corner of
Seventh and H streets, of

begs leave to inform his friendsand the public that has increased his stock of Marble Mantels, comprising Sienna, Brockedella, Spaniah, Egyptian vein, Indian, and Black Marble, richly carred and plan, of the best quality, newest style, and superior hotal, which he offers for sale low for cash.

Also, 26 Marble Monaments, Tombs, and thead stone Slabs, Eastern Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble tile, counter, and lable tops; Soapstone; Calcined plaster, \$3 per barrel.

Also on hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and steps, suitable for building perposes.

He invites the attention of builders and others, his a took, and will endeavor to givessatisfaction to all his a took, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to a who may favor him with their orders.

WM. RUTHERFORD.

On E street, bot. 12th and 13th.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARBLEWORKS. The Subscriber

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION

ANDALL DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT a standow bos spacCAN BE-noitalad

CURED BY INHALATION.

CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the theory in matter, alays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparis renewed witelity to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me accourse of unalloyed pleusure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other, formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred, cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty, per cent, in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs were so cut up by the disease as to bild defiance to medical skill.—Eyel, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this featul scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spaires neither age not sex, but sweeps off alike the braye, the beautiful, the greechil and the gifted. By the hielp of that Sup reme Being from whom cometh every good and verfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy care in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect preduced by their deposition in the kings in to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality, through the storach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedie

carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the kings should produce the happinest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no lunger a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and applying proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathogical and microscopic discoveries, carables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS W. GRAHAM, M. D. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very

BELOW TWELFTH.

Bargains in Stella and Broche Shawls.
Bargains in Bonnets and Gashmeres.
Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.
Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.
Bargains in Herinos and Ginghams.
Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.
Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.
Bargains in Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons.
Bargains in Fianels and Blankets.
Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets.
Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers.
Bargains in Embroideries of every description.
Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at R. G. HYATT'S, No. 349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

830-85

elow the Northern Liberty Market.

ISLAND PERIODICAL, STATIONERY,

VARIETY STORE.

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland av.

VARIETY STORE,

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland av.

THE citizens of the Seventh ward and the public generally are respectfully informed that a complete assortment of the leading Monthly and Weekly Papers, Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, and Peneils, together with School and Miccellaneous Books, are kept for sale at the above store; also a variety of fancy articles, such as Toilet Scaps, Perfumery, Combs, Ladies' Hoops, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Penknives, Scissora, Looking Glasses, Porte Monales, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for cash.

Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Yankoe Notions, Graham's Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Mercury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Evening Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpera' Weekly, Irish News, and Freeman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; all of which will be regularly on hand as enrily as classwhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct.

A. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to Bounty Land, Penson, and other Claims against the Government, Deeds of Trust, Bills of Sale, Releases, and other writing, done in legal and satisfactory style. His office is in immediate connexion with the above store, where all calls for such business will be promptly attended to.

JOHN E. BAKER,

JOHN E. BAKER, General Agent. J. M. BURKE,

BOOT AND SHORMAKER No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington P. S. Repairing done in the mos neat and sub

WELCH & WILSON MERCHANT TAILORS. One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D (

> JOB PRINTING "THE AMERICAN."

T. K. GRAY WASHION ABLE TAILOR. D Street, one door west of National Intelligent ANADINA Office, Washington, D. C.

CELIBACY vs. MATRIMONY

THE EDWARD EVERETY LITERARY ASSOCIA rios" recently held a public discussion at Temps-rance Hall. The subject selected for the occasion was hardly a debateable one. The gentleman, however, who delivered the following address, certainly did much to "make the worse appear he better reason." His speech abounds in wit and playful satire, and was admirably delivered, eliciting frequent and prolonged applause from a prowded auditory. It is altogether the best jeu de esprit of the kind we have ever seen. There were several speakers on either side. In closing he debate, in the negative, Mr. CHARLES M. AMMOND rose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: From the manner in which the nestion for our this evening's discussion is worded becausely know how to approach it. "Which is the happiest the married or the unmarried state?" Now there are but two states named, and yet the third or superlative degree of comparison is used; and this, I take it, is contrary to the rules of grammar and language. I will, however, suppose that three states or degrees were intended, and in order to put the question in proper form for argument, word it thus: "Which is the happiest state-no state, the married state, or the piest state—no state, the married state, or the unmarried state?" Undoubtedly, to a very large portion of mankind, no state, or no existence would be infinitely preferable to any state in this world of sip and suffering. This "vale of tears," this "valley of the shadow of death," which too many of us will leave only to enter where there will be eternal "weeping and wailing and ghashing of the shadow of th ng of teeth;" but
Mr. President, I will not advocate no state, fo

I have no desire to go into nonentity, and being content with my bachelorhood, I shall not espouse matrimony. I will therefore adhere to my high privileges and singular prerogatives, has been well denominated, par excellence, "the state of single blessedness."

I will assert and maintain, sir, that it is superior

I will assert and maintain, sir, that it is superior to every other state in the social condition of man, and notwithstanding all that has been or may be said regarding its moroseness, its selfishness, and its unsocialability, I contend that it is the only trilly cheerful, most happy, and benevolent position of life. It is the only condition that conlers on man the real sovereignty that properly nortains to his nature. What says the importal pertains to his nature. What says the immortal "Declaration of Independence?" That "all men' are born free, equal, and independent;" and, sir, that man can be no better than a craven who would barter his freedom, his equality, and his independence—those inestimable birthrights to become the willing slave to a stack of dry goods, even though it were composed of the most costly silks and laces that num or worm ever wove though it were impregnable, and guarded by hoops of reed, whalebone, or brass, and surmounted by the prettiest face that ever smiled fixedly with al the expression of a French or Dutch doll of col-

Sir, before I would submit to the petty tyranny of petticoats-before I would enslave myself "fo the love of a Guinea hen," "I would change my humanity with a babboon.

Poor, frail humanity, I know is subject at som time or other to be overcome by chimeras of its own imagination, as children by fancies of ghosts and hobgoblins. We are all liable, in the imbecility of our own nature, to fall into that state of ballucination, that idiotism, that fantastic in-sanity which we denominate love; and this hurries too many unfortunates through different de-

grees into the vertex of engulphing matrimony. It has been asserted that matrimony and love go hand in hand. Sir, I deny it. Matrimony is many love, love begets folly, folly begets vice, vice be gets matrimony, and matrimony begets vice, vice be-gets matrimony, and matrimony begets hate; such sir, is the genealogy and offspring of the greatest of "fils that flesh is heir to." Let us contrast the married and the unmarried

state-let us take the Bachelor and the Benedict, or married man. The bachelor, sir, is emphat-cally free and untrammelled, independent, princely in his independence, imperial in his sovereign dig nity. He can go when he lists to his club or hi favorite restaurant—smoke his cigars, take his glass, (if he should wish it.) tell his tale of wit and humor, or listen to similar tales from his boon companions, he can eat, drink, and be merry with his convivial friends, while he sets the table in roar and make the welkin ring with the chorus o their favorite song

"We won't go home till morning Till the daylight doth appear;"

a d when he does get home, just as daylight is gilding the eastern horizon, he finds no one there with upbraiding tone and sullen brow to demand "Why, what in the world kept you out last night Where have you been; you've been drinking; you're boozy. Pshaw; you're breath smells abominable." No, sir; he finds no sulky frau, who, luring his absence, has been

"Gath'ring her brow like gath'ring storm, Nursing her wrath to keep it warm,

and preparing to greet his advent with a torrer of invectives; but in his glorious independence he rips on "light fantastic toe," as if careering guily through a country dance or sprightly reel to his chamber, and tumbles into bed without the for-mality of natolleting, but coated, booted, (and spurred, too, if he pleases,) or, it may be, scorning the effeminacy of a couch, he stretches himself upon the floor, where he will lay

"Like a warrior taking his rest

and sonorously snore away the few short hours of meruing in happy oblivion. But poor, unfor-tumbre Benedict—the married man—goes from his enjoyment to his home slowly and heavily; he is loaded with more than he can well bear; his mind on chaos of bewildering thoughts: his gait is mfrm and unsteady, a sense of weighty evil presses upon him; the memory of Mr. Caudle— als trials, his endurances, his fortitude even unto is final bereavement, haunt him as he goes; and y all sorts of "by paths and indirect crooked ways" he at length reaches his mansion; he pauses doubtingly and suspiciously; he leans against the door post in reverie; still Caudle fills ns mind; he remembers his patience, (the paience, indeed, of Job!) he knocks timidly at own door—a voice from above inquires, "Who's there?" Meekly he responds, "It's me, my dear," and presently the door is opened, and the voice resumes, "Oh, its you is it? Well, this is a limity time of night for you to be coming home, the Where bave you been? Why, I declare, where all over mud; you've been in the gut-

-oh, you brute-you detestable brute!" Saidy, moodily he ascends to his chamber; over come by his feelings he is unable to disrobe him-self without assistance; at length he finds himself "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep"

will not visit his eyelids. No; there is a shrill, 'small voice" (not within but beside him) that murders sleep." He cannot, like the bachelor, snore obliviously. That voice awakens, with sharp, vehement upbraidings, or in sobbing cadences, drowns all efforts at slumber. It his meekly mo united loves his "my dears" and the eloquence with which it recounts his foibles and his follies, his criminal neglects, his many mis-givings, and his short comings, and draws the ble, sir, let me ask, that any sane, wise, virtues

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ontrast between what he is and what he should be, for that voice, like "the worm that never dies" is eternally in his cars—the tongue that syllables its words in a perpetual motion. Poor, MISERABLE, MARRIED Wretch, he can only respond to it with a sigh or a groun, and inwardly wish that he was back again in his happy bachelorhood, or that he was clad in widower's weeds, receiving the congratule. ceiving the congratulations of his friends, attered in broken words of solemn condolence. But, shade of Caudle ! let us draw the surtain. Let us glance again at him, the happy bachelor, who has no such nightmare to gailer sleep from his weary pillow—to him the proud monarch of himself who can enjoy his oftion cum dignitate, whenever, wherever, and however he blame pleases—the merriest, happiest, jolliest fellow alive, who lives in the best of houses—Liberty Hall—of which the

"Oh, bachelor's hall I vow is the best, Be drunk or be soler, you go to your rest; With no wife to scold no children to squal, How happy is he who keeps bachelor's hall,"

The unfortunate family man or man of a family has to play dry nurse to a brawling little brat-to dandle it on his knee--to rock it in the cradle--to lull it to sleep with "hush-a-by baby"---to get up in the cold at night to give it milk, water, or paregoric, while he heartily wishes that infanti-cide was no murder, and the "baby exterminator" a veritable patented machine in general use. He must play the gallant, too, to the dear Mama, of the kicking, fretting, squalling, wretched little limb of a responsibility. He must be on hand to fetch and carry when and where she pleases, and letch and carry when and where she pleases, and to obey her every whim and affectation, and endure her peavishness and petry exactions, and while her lady visitors are congentulating him as a happy father, he inwardly wishes that women and babies had never been invented, curses the peculiar institution of matrimony for entailing slavery upon man, and yows that if but once out of it, he will seferm and limit the state. will reform and live decently the rest of his life Well has Burns said --

"Cursed be the man, the poorest wretch in life,
The crouching vassal to the typant wife;
Who has no will but by her high permission,
Who has not sixpence but in her possession.
Who must to her his dear friend's secret tell,
Who dreads a curtain lecture more than hell,
Were such the wife had failen to my part,
I'd break her spirit, or I'd break her heart!
I'd charm her with the magic of a switch—
I'd kiss her maids, and kick the perverse—huzzie."

Oh, the poor wretch-the deluded mortal. The spell of the mother of vin is upon him-of that sin that first brought slavery into the world, and forced upon him and his generation the labor that cnows no rest-the sorrow that knows no alleviation-the slavery that must forever toil-the herrible—the terrible bondage of the husband. Yes, strange inconsistency of humanity. In the midst of all his sufferings he would fain make the world believe that he is happy, and while he curses the evil hour in which he yielded to the syron bland-ishments of woman, he still yields and yields, unatile to escape the fascinations of his descroyer. He affects to adore his wife, and even pretends to derive pleasure from gratifying her wants and whims. He will escort her to public places, and show her divers little attentions before folks, merely for the purpose of "making believe;" and she affects happiness in his society—all the while wish-ing him in Jericho, or in some much warmer cli-

He, in his early boyhood, took delight in rolling is hoop, and now in his manhood he affects plea sure in trundling a whole barrel full at a time up and down Pennsylvania avenue. By such silly proceedings does be think to blind the world. He is always trying to cajole whole being cajoled. As he passes the shop windows with his "dear wife," his "very dear wife" hanging on his arm, she be holds a "love of a bonnet, or an "angel of a mantille," and his darling is dying for just such a one. "Its only so much, and its a great deal handsomer than Mrs. Smith's, and much more be-coming than Mrs. Brown's; and, besides, his darling hates those Smith's and those Brown's -they scrut by her with such a haughty air when they are dressed up—and they are such low valgar peo-ple. She can't bear to be outdone by them. Now Charlie, dear, buy it for me, wont you? "That's a love." And "Charley dear," thus appealed to, resorts to his portemoniae—planks up the cash—and lets his note go to protest next day.

Sir, marriage is immoral. The state of matrimony is the very worst state of the union. To what numberless multitude of subterfuges and tibs does it drive an economical hasband to resist the extravagance of a spendthrift wife-what teasing and cosxing and hypocritical affectations does it induce an extravagant wife to practise on her con-fiding "better-half." It drives the poor distracted wretch forth over the threshold within which he and vainly hoped to find peace and comfort, to seek consolation at the theatre, in the billiard sa-loon, at the farro bank, or in the drinking house. It peoples those places with the victims of home miseries, of family jars, of emptied pockets, of squalling children, and curtain lectures.

Sir, marriage is not only of vast-immoral ter dency, as I have shown, but it is also illegal-and not only in this District, but, unless by special cept, perhaps, in the state of matrimony—(in which very forbenately, I have never been—) but even that—I would tell you young lady—like incoming Kansas, must first wittle the question of pro-slavery and anti-slavery, before it can become a bright and shining star in the glorious firmament I our Union.
I have said, sic, that marriage is illegal, 'in-expressly forbidden by lane, sir, in this District.

There is a special enactment against it. All admit that marriage is a lottery. Sir, it is the very worst kind of a lottery, where there are then sands—aye, tens of the usands of blanks to one prize. The laws of Congress prohibit any and all lotteries in this District. Marriage is, therefore, illegal here. And let me tell you of my nothence-those of you who have had the ceremony per formed in this District—you are not married at all. Lotteries being illegal, your marriages are nall

I know that there are many persons of both sexes, who are not only willing, but exceeding auxious to take chances in this matrimonial lottery, as in other games of chance, but it is no less unlawful, demoralizing and wicked on that ac-count, and this wiful desire to embark in it only proves the awful deprayity of poor human nature, that can neither be re-trained by moral sussion or by legal enactment.

Sir, matrimony is a propensity that steals un awares non our youth of both sexes. It smiles its blandishments in open day—it whispers its al-luring sentiments at night—it entrances its seducions in music -it carries its fancinations to the pall room : nor can the holy precincts of the church shut it out, for it accompanies its votary at the very altar. It assails every condition of life. The widow of half a score husbands, and the widower of a half a score wives-even they with all their experience, yields unaccountably to its influence The blushing maiden of sixteen, and the buoyant youth of eighteen—the speciess virgin of half a century, and the bory buchelor of three score, are fettered by its bonds, which "death alore ran sever," and as Mrs. Emma C. Embury, your eminent authoress, who has seen both sides of this question, very forcibly and cruthfully says, "there are many " ho attain all they desire only to find it worthless within their grasp, because they have dences, drowns all efforts at slumber. It vain his meekly mo ulater loves—his "my dears" and "my derlings," he cannot stifle that voice or stay within their worn and weary hearts the surse of a